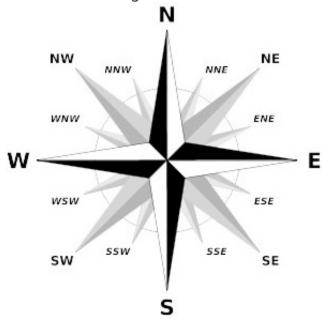
This is what we are used to seeing:

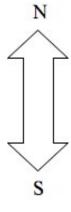


I'm going to break down what I think is actually happening and how I view it using the advice of Ed Leedskalnin, Walter Russell and John Searl's Law of Squares.

Ed Leedskalnin said there was only Positive and Negative. Only North and South. Walter Russell said there are 2 sets of Positive and Negative for every bit of matter since this is a 3 dimensional universe.

Ed Leedskalnin hinted to a mathematical secret he called his "Sweet 16". There just happens to be 16 points on our Cardinal Directional System. 16 = 4 sets of 4

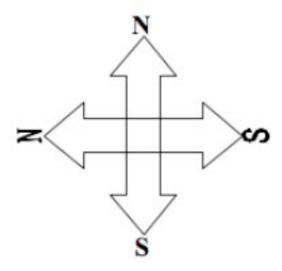
I view 8 bar magnets each with a North and South pole. (Positive and Negative) 8 magnets, 2 poles each = 16 poles 1 bar magnet is a line:



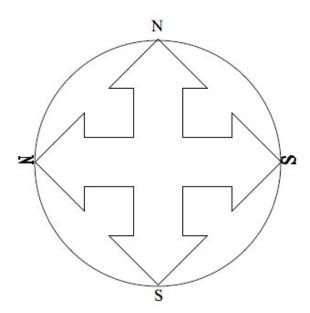
In our Cardinal System, there is a West and East also.

But Ed Leedskalnin says there is only Positive and Negative. Only North and South.

So lets refrain from using West and East and instead... flip North and South 90 degrees on it's axis. Lets only use North and South (N S)



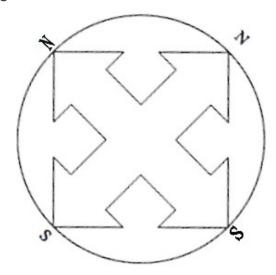
So now we have this below. Consider this Set 1:



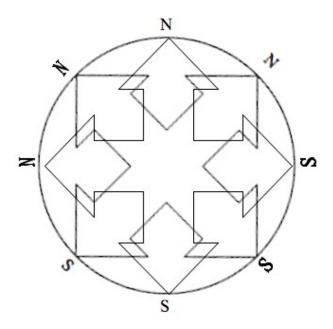
The next part of the Cardinal System is the NW, NE, SE, and SW. Lets swap NE and SW for N and S.

And swap NW and SE for N and S.

Set 2 is at a 45-degree tilt relative to Set 1.



Lets overlap Set 1 and Set 2 to see what it looks like so far.

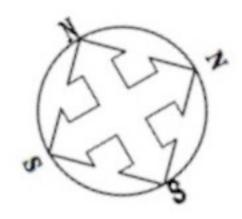


There are 8 more points to account for on the Cardinal System: NNW, NNE, ENE, ESE, SSE, SSW, WSW, and WNW.

Set 3 and Set 4 seem to be 1.618 smaller than Set 1 and Set 2 and are at a 22.5-degree tilt on either direction relative to Set 1. Lets swap again.

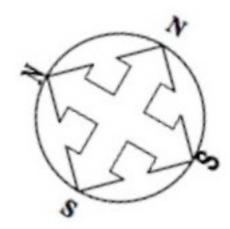
Set 3:

NNW will become N ... and SSE will become S. WSW will become N ... and ENE will become S.

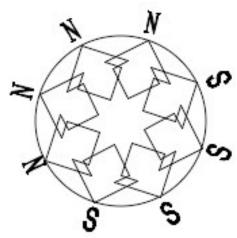


Set 4:

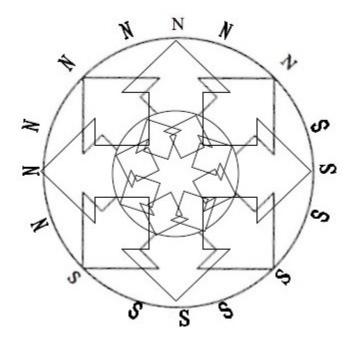
NNE will become N ... and SSW will become S. WNW will become N ... and ESE will become S.



And now let's overlap Set 3 and Set 4 to see what that looks like:

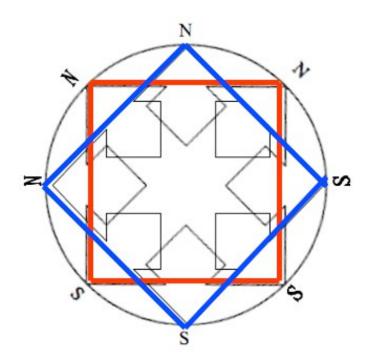


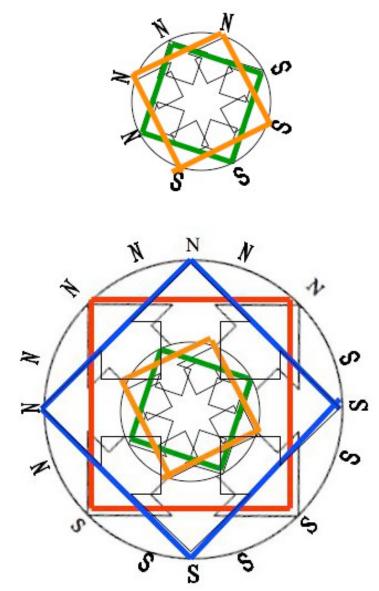
Now lets see what all four sets look like overlapped:



This next part flows right into John Searl's Law of Squares.

Lets put a square over each Set. Red for Set 1, Blue for Set 2, Orange for Set 3 and Green for Set 4.





John Searl's Law of Squares.

Here is an example of a 3 by 3. Each row adds up to 15. The more complex the Squares, the more complex the fractal.

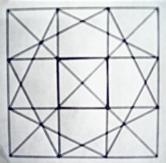
	2	7	6	→ 15
	9	5	1	→ 15
	4	3	8	→ 15
15 ^	↓ 15	↓ 15	↓ 15	15

Here is a modern and ancient version called "Magic Squares" which can be found in many cultures throughout history and below that is the fractal I ended up drawing from merely showing the rows add up the same.

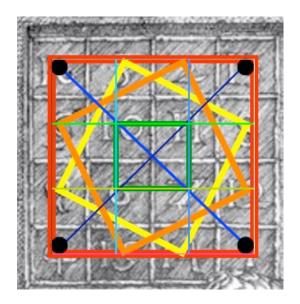


Each row that added up to 34, I drew a line through. Each line and square is a different combination that makes up 34. There are quite a few. I've counted 15 combinations.



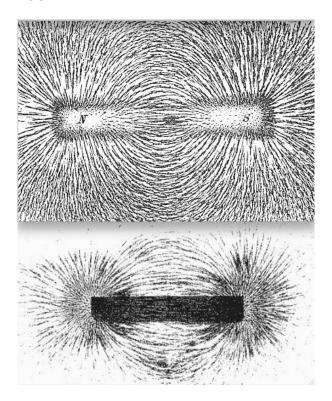


It's difficult to see them all with just black and white, so here is a model with 15 different colors. Red is the thickest all the way to the four black dots which also add up to 34.

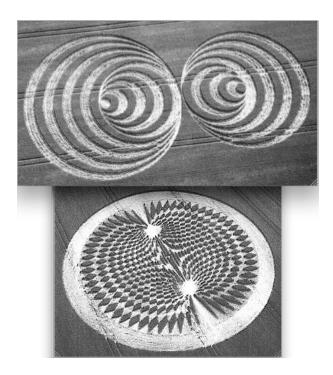


Tesla said in order to make an effective Earth Battery, the North end (Positve / Copper) should be driven in the ground deeper than the South Pole. (Negative / Zinc or Galvanized Steel)

If we look at a bar magnet... we can see that the South Pole or Negative end collects a denser portion of iron shavings. The North Pole's field will always be a little bigger/ expanded than the South Pole.



Even some crop circles hint to the notion of a Denser Negative and Expanded Positive.



And lets go back and watch the first few seconds of this Cymatic experiment. If you look really closely, you can see more sand accumulates on the right side of the plate.

This leads me to believe that the left side of the plate in this video was facing North and the right side was facing South. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GtiSCBXbHAg



Perhaps part of the reason why we haven't figured it out yet, is because we think perfection is symmetrical.

Perfection in this case is not symmetrical. There are differences.

Even though the vibrational waves are symmetrical in nature, which in turn creates a symmetrical design... it doesn't mean that the matter and parts making up that design are going to be evenly distributed within that magnetic field.

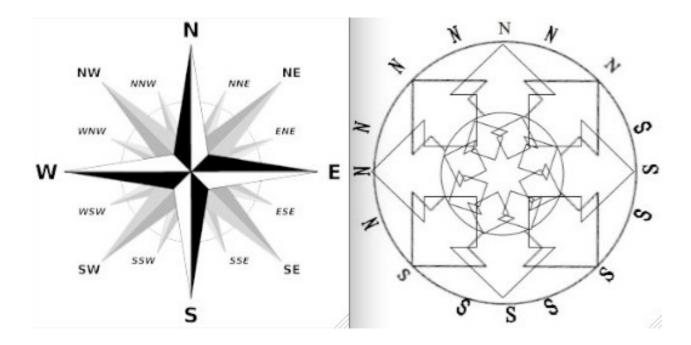
There will always be more "stuff" on one side than the other.

No one's face is perfectly symmetrical either.

It has to be the correct orientation and configuration of magnetic fields. Always more Positive than Negative... even though it LOOKS like there is more negative than positive because of the dense accumulation.

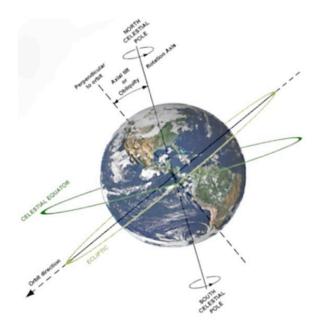
But even Einstein misinterpreted less as more.

So lets look at the original Cardinal compared to the new one. If you notice, they don't line up exactly.

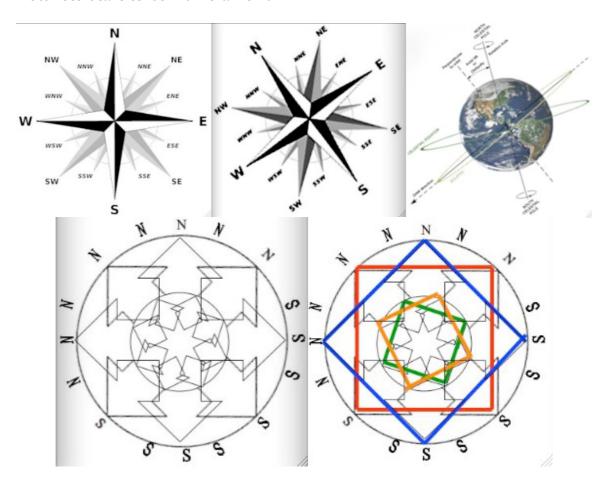


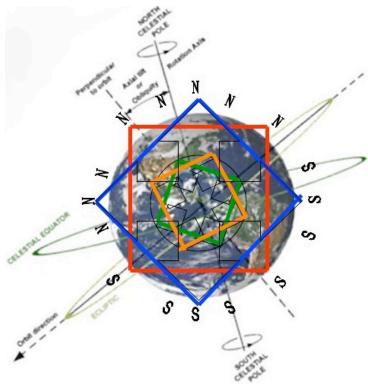
This is because when you overlap all 4 sets, it seems to tilt at a 23.5-degree angle.

Wow... just like Earth.



Now lets start to combine all of um!

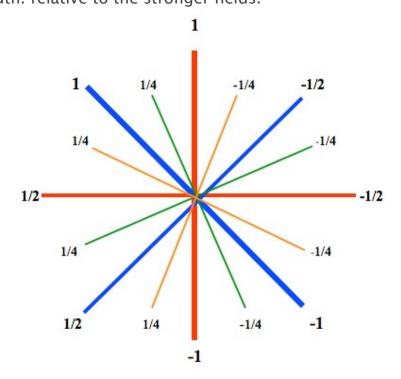




A good notion bought up was that East and West are not exactly Positive and Negative, so we can't use N S for all the points.

East and West are each half North and half South.

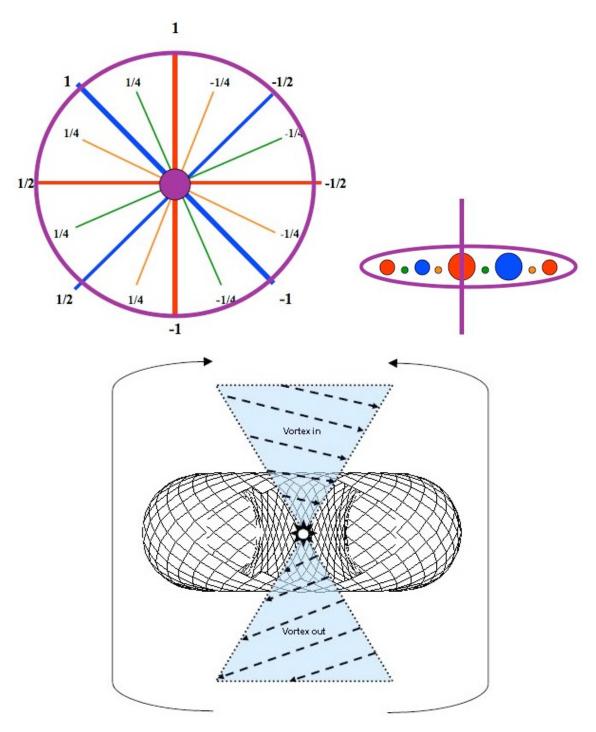
That means the 8 smaller points must each be a quarter North and a quarter South. relative to the stronger fields.



We seem to be missing some things we can't account for on paper.

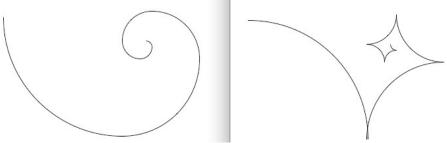
The Neutral points can't be seen.

So imagine tilting the entire Cardinal Graph like a CD so the perspective changes until you can see the axis of the neutral line or zero point. I believe the "neutral line" colored in purple is representative of a vortex. Like an hour-glass shaped vortex.

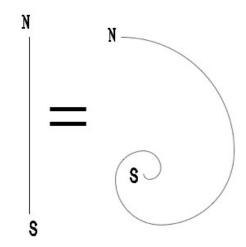


Cardinal Graph in Vortation. Phi (and inverse Phi)

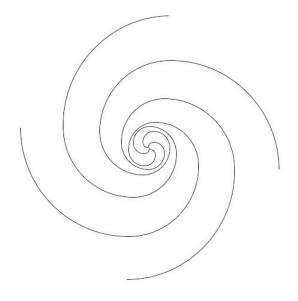
This one = zero resistance = \sqrt{t} This second one = resistance = t^2



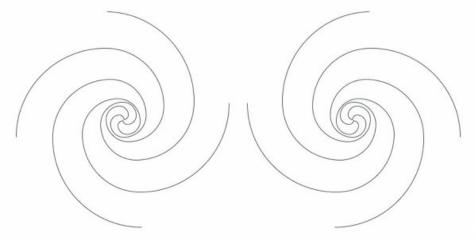
On paper, we can show the Cardinal System as straight lines. But in Reality.... there are no straight lines. Only arcs. So, perhaps...



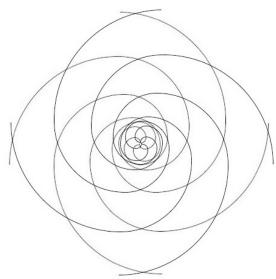
4 directions of Phi = Vortation:



8 Counter-rotating Phis



Overlapped



Now lets take a look at Marko Rodin's coil:

